CAZALY

RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN 23 101 049 334

Quarterly Activities Report for December 2021

SUMMARY

Halls Creek (Cu, Zn, Ag) – Kimberley, WA

- **Exploration planning completed, targets ready for drill testing:**
  - ***Moses Rock* Prospect - EM conductor / VMS target**
  - ***Bommie* Prospect - large porphyry hosted copper target**
- **Awaiting heritage surveys to allow for drill access**
- **Technical studies continue**
- **Mt Angelo North Resource updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012**

Ashburton (Au, Base Metals) - Pilbara, WA

- **First phase of on ground exploration completed. 1,211 surface samples collected and submitted for analysis, assays pending**
- **All tenements now granted**

Yabby (Au and Ni) – North Eastern Goldfields, WA

- **First phase of on ground exploration completed. 206 surface samples collected, and submitted for analysis, assays pending.**

Mount Venn JV (Au, Cu-Ni-PGE) – North Eastern Goldfields, WA

- **Evidence of shallow massive sulphide mineralisation at the Mount Cumming Ni-Cu-PGE Prospect**
- **Anomalous RC drill results include 22m at 0.19% Ni & 0.28% Cu from 28 m depth**

Corporate

- **Cash and investments at end of quarter ≈$11m**

The Board of Cazaly Resources Limited (ASX:CAZ, "Cazaly" or "the Company") is pleased to provide this Quarterly Activities Report for its recent activities to date and for the quarter ended 31 December 2021.

PROJECTS

Halls Creek Copper-Zinc Project (CAZ 100%)

The Project is situated 25km southwest of Halls Creek and covers part of the Halls Creek Mobile Zone which is highly prospective for a range of commodities including copper, gold and nickel (Figure 1). The project includes the Mount Angelo North Copper-Zinc deposit, an extensive zone of near surface oxidised Cu-Zn mineralisation overlying massive Cu-Zn sulphide mineralisation. Previous results from drilling conducted by Cazaly at Mount Angelo North included **64m @ 2.7% Cu (1.1% Zn), 62m @ 2.4% Cu (2.8% Zn), 37m @ 2.6% Cu (6.1% Zn), 16m @ 5.9% Cu, 18m @ 2.5% Cu**.

The Project area also hosts a large lower grade copper deposit associated with a high level porphyritic felsic intrusive at the Bommie prospect located 2.5km to the southwest of the Mount Angelo North Copper-Zinc deposit. The Bommie prospect has a large geochemical footprint with coincident Cu-Mo-Bi that extends for 1.2km along strike and over 800m across strike (Figure 1). The porphyry system is host to significant copper mineralisation with previously reported drill intercepts including **170m @ 0.4% Cu, 178m @ 0.3% Cu** and **136m @ 0.3% Cu**. Higher-grade intercepts within the mineralised intervals include **23m @ 1.0% Cu** and **7m @ 1.3% Cu**.

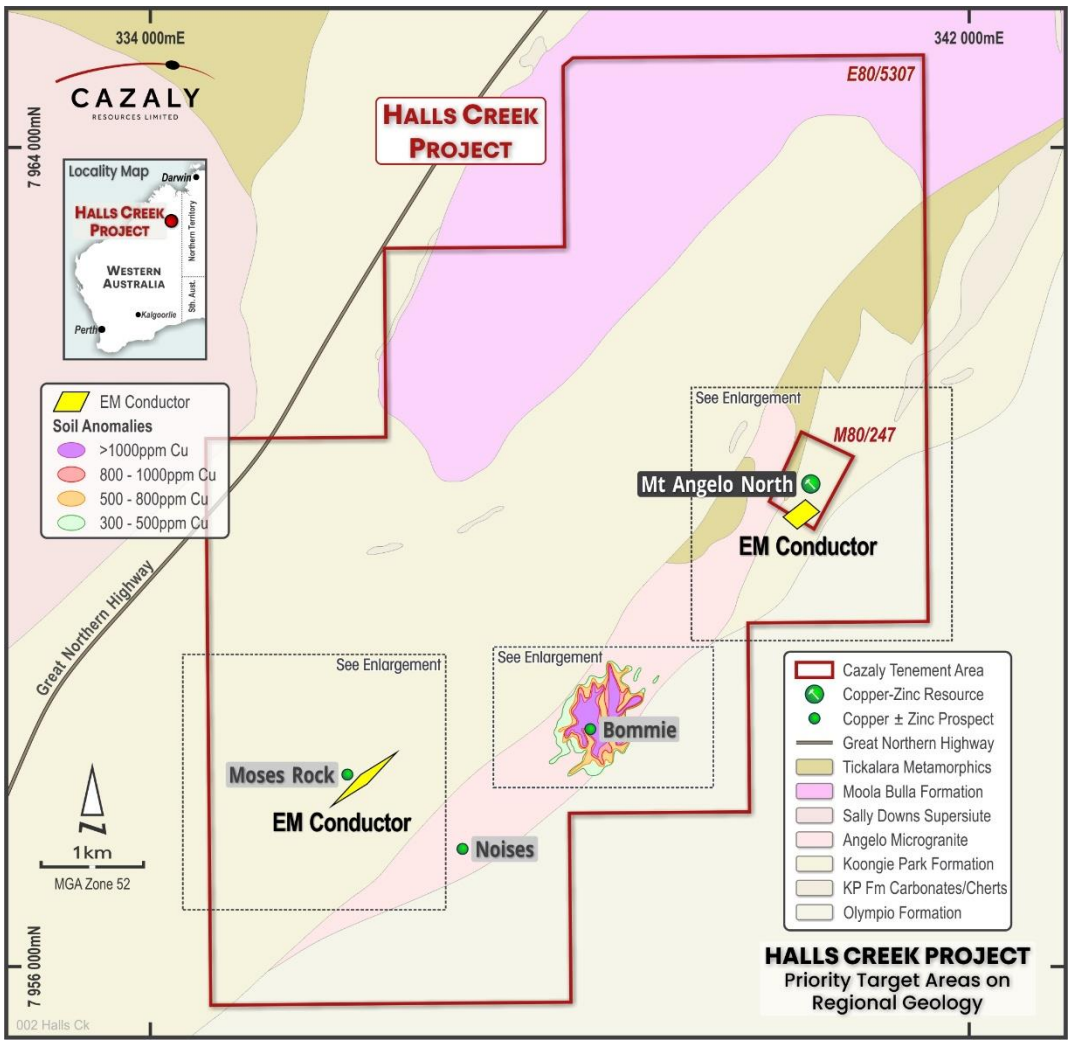

Figure 1. Location of High Priority Drill Target Areas at the Halls Creek Project

Priority Drill Targets:

1. Bommie Prospect – porphyry copper target

The Bommie Prospect located 2.5km south of Mount Angelo North is interpreted as a large low grade copper system with significant drill intercepts as shown in Figure 2. The prospect has an extensive surface geochemical signature which provides further encouragement for a large mineralised system.

During the December 21 quarter four RC holes from the Bommie Prospect were sent to IMDEX for spectral analysis to better characterise the alteration mineralogy associated with the broad zones of copper mineralisation. Spectral results were received in mid-January and a full interpretation is pending.

RC Drilling is planned to test the continuity of broad copper intercepts across the Bommie Prospect as soon as possible following the appropriate approvals and clearances.

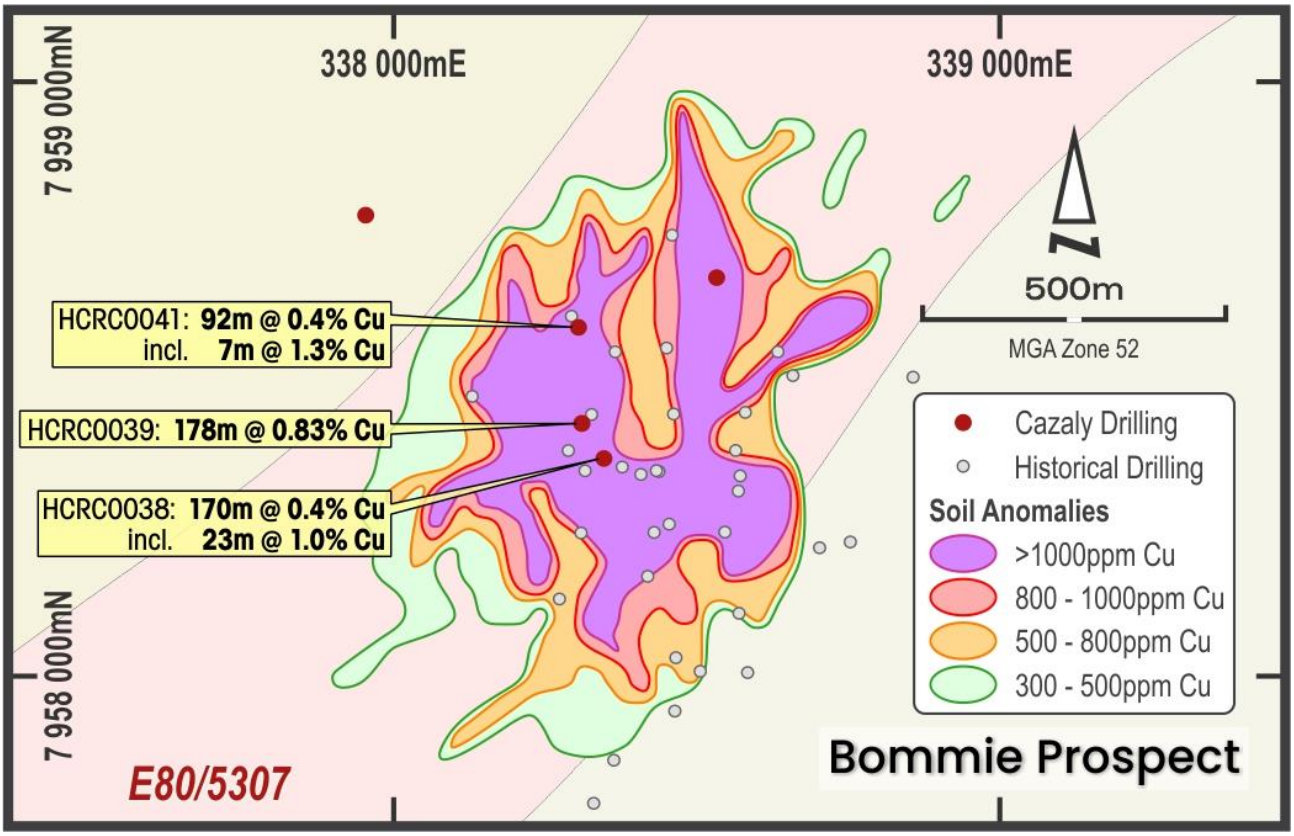

Figure 2. The Bommie prospect. Copper in soil anomalies and anomalous drill intercepts.

2. EM conductors – Massive Sulphide targets at Mount Angelo North and Moses Rock

The MLEM survey completed in late August 2021 across priority target areas at the Halls Creek Project, identified two clear bedrock conductors at **Mount Angelo North** and **Moses Rock** located 5km to the southwest (Figure 1). For details on the survey configuration refer to Cazaly's ASX Announcement dated 30 September 2021.

RC drilling is planned to test these conductors between 100-150m below surface. Drilling will commence following all appropriate approvals and clearances.

The EM conductor at Mount Angelo North is located immediately south of the existing known resource (Figure 3). The EM conductor is modelled ≈60m below surface with a depth extent of 180m and represents the potential depth extension of the existing massive sulphide mineralisation to the south. The conductor model is based on a single survey line and additional information will be required to better constrain the model prior to drill testing. The position of the conductor ties in well with the results from recent drilling that suggests mineralisation continues down plunge to the southwest.

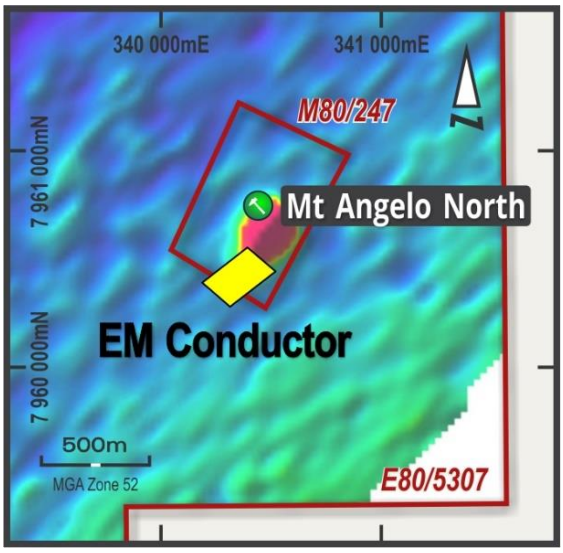

Figure 3. Mount Angelo North MLEM Conductor on reprocessed HeliTEM imagery

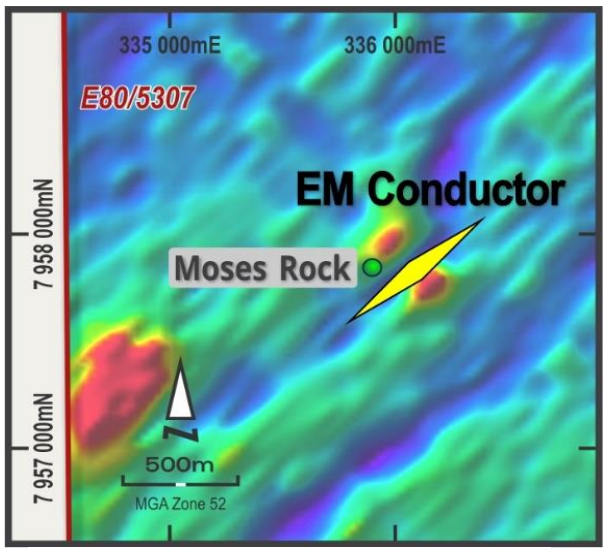

Figure 4. Moses Rock MLEM Conductor on reprocessed HeliTEM imagery

The EM conductor at Moses Rock is located within the Koongie Park Formation, the same rock units that host the Mount Angelo North Cu-Zn Deposit. Both EM conductors exhibit similar conductance however the southern target at Moses Rock is significantly larger in scale than the conductor at Mount Angelo North which provides further encouragement for a potentially significant massive sulphide discovery. Recent reprocessing of the historical Heli-TEM survey data also highlights these two areas and shows structural complexity at Moses Rock (Figures 3 and 4).

The conductor at Moses Rock is robust, with a similar order of magnitude to the conductor at Mount Angelo North, it is larger in its extent, modelled ≈100m below surface for 300m strike, dipping steeply to the southeast with a depth extent of ≈300m. Figure 4 shows the conductor in an area of structural complexity located on the south eastern limb of a fold. The Moses Rock EM conductor represents a new and exciting massive sulphide drill target to be tested during the next drilling campaign.

Mount Angelo North Resource Update

In June 2021 the Company completed eight (8) RC holes with one (1) diamond tail drillhole (per 31 August 2021 ASX announcement) at the Mount Angelo North Cu-Zn deposit to confirm the continuity of shallow copper mineralisation and test potential extensions to known sulphide mineralisation along strike and down dip.

The RC drill results confirm good, consistent high grade Cu-Zn mineralisation and has marginally extended the known limits of the deposit. The drilling, and recent re-modelling also highlighted a potential new down plunge position for Zn mineralisation. Maximum single metre values returned from the drilling included: 37.9% Cu, 4.10% Zn, 1.20% Pb, 63g/t Ag & 1.57g/t Au.

A significant amount of work has been completed to advance our understanding of the Mount Angelo North deposit. The deposit was re-modelled and confirms the robust nature of the shallow oxide copper mineralisation near surface, with growth potential down dip and down plunge.

The resource was updated using the new interpretation for mineralisation models and re-estimated to comply with JORC Code 2012. The Mount Angelo North mineral resource estimate detailed in the table below, is reported as 1.72Mt @ 1.4% Cu, 12.3ppm Ag, 1.4% Zn (using 0.4% Cu lower cut) for 23kt Cu, 680koz Ag and 25kt Zn.

Mount Angelo North Base Metal Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012)				
INDICATED	**Tonnes t**	**Cu %**	**Ag ppm**	**Zn %**
Oxide	149,000	1.4	21	0.9
Transitional	158,000	1.7	16	1.5
Fresh	699,000	1.7	13	1.8
Total	**1,007,000**	**1.6**	**15**	**1.6**
INFERRED				
Oxide	67,500	0.9	9	0.9
Transitional	157,000	1.2	7	0.6
Fresh	487,000	1.0	10	1.4
Total	**712,000**	**1.0**	**9**	**1.2**
TOTAL RESOURCE				
Oxide	216,000	1.2	17	0.9
Transitional	316,000	1.4	12	1.1
Fresh	1,187,000	1.4	12	1.6
Total	**1,718,000**	**1.4**	**12**	**1.4**

Table 1: Mineral resource estimate, Mount Angelo North

Expenditure on the project is in line with tenement commitments.

Ashburton Basin Project (CAZ 100%)

Cazaly holds the rights to a major land position covering more than 2,450km^2 in the Ashburton Basin, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (Figure 5). The Ashburton project covers major regional structures considered to be highly prospective for gold mineralisation and occurs in the region hosting Northern Star's (ASX:NST) Paulsen's gold deposit and Kalamazoo's (ASX:KZR) recently acquired Mount Olympus gold deposit. The project area presents an excellent opportunity for discovery of large mineralised systems along the major regional scale structures, which to date have seen very little modern exploration.

The Ashburton Basin forms the northern part of the Capricorn Orogen, a ~1,000km long, 500km wide region of variably deformed metamorphosed igneous and sedimentary rocks located between the Yilgarn and Pilbara cratons.

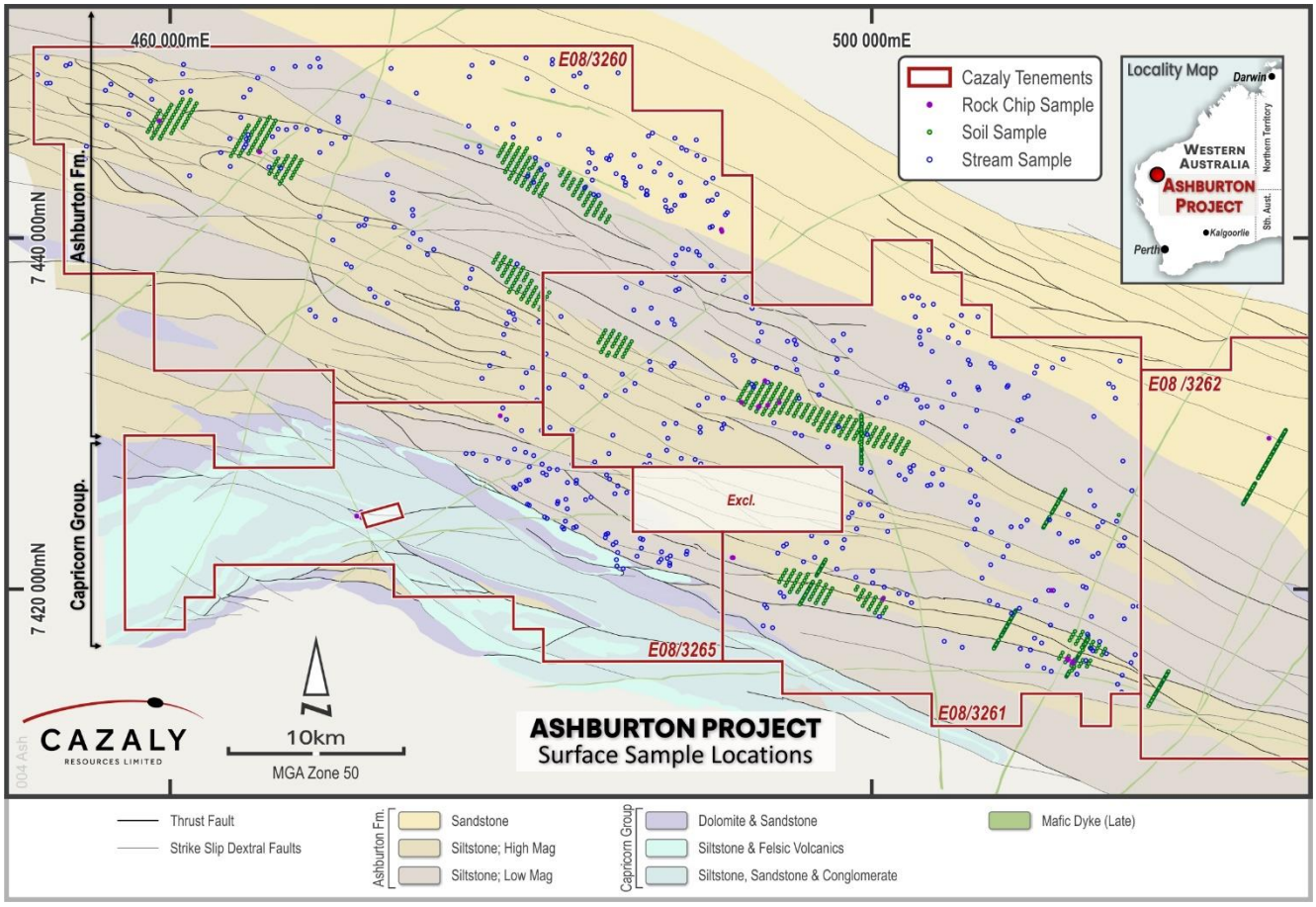

Figure 5. Location of Ashburton Project relative to major gold deposits in the district on regional geology.

Heritage agreements for the final tenement application in the Ashburton package were finalised early in the December 21 quarter and E08/3262 was granted on the 7 December 2021.

Cazaly's initial phase of on ground greenfields exploration across the Ashburton Project was completed during the December 21 quarter with 1,211 surface samples collected across the project area (Figure 5). Assay results are expected to be received in early February 2022. The soil sampling program is designed to provide a regional geochemical dataset sufficient to prioritise gold and base metal targets for further work.

Expenditure on the project is in line with tenement commitments.

Yabby Project (CAZ 100%)

The Yabby tenements are located 10km to the west of Laverton in the north-eastern goldfields of Western Australia. The project area covers 16km^2 of the highly prospective Laverton Greenstone Belt and has potential for new nickel and gold discoveries (Figure 6). Tenements overlie the interpreted continuation of the mineralised ultramafic host to Poseidon's *South Windarra* nickel mine and are positioned directly to the north of the *Lady Julie* Gold deposit where gold mineralisation extends from surface with recent drill results including 22m @ 4.1 g/t gold from surface, and 16m @ 5.59 g/t gold from 20m (Magnetic Resources (MAU) ASX announcement released 10th January 2022).

Field work consisted of the collection of 209 lag samples on a 400m x 200m grid across the entire project area to identify targets for follow up exploration. Samples have been submitted to the laboratory in Perth for multi-element analysis. Assay turnaround of approximately 12 weeks is expected.

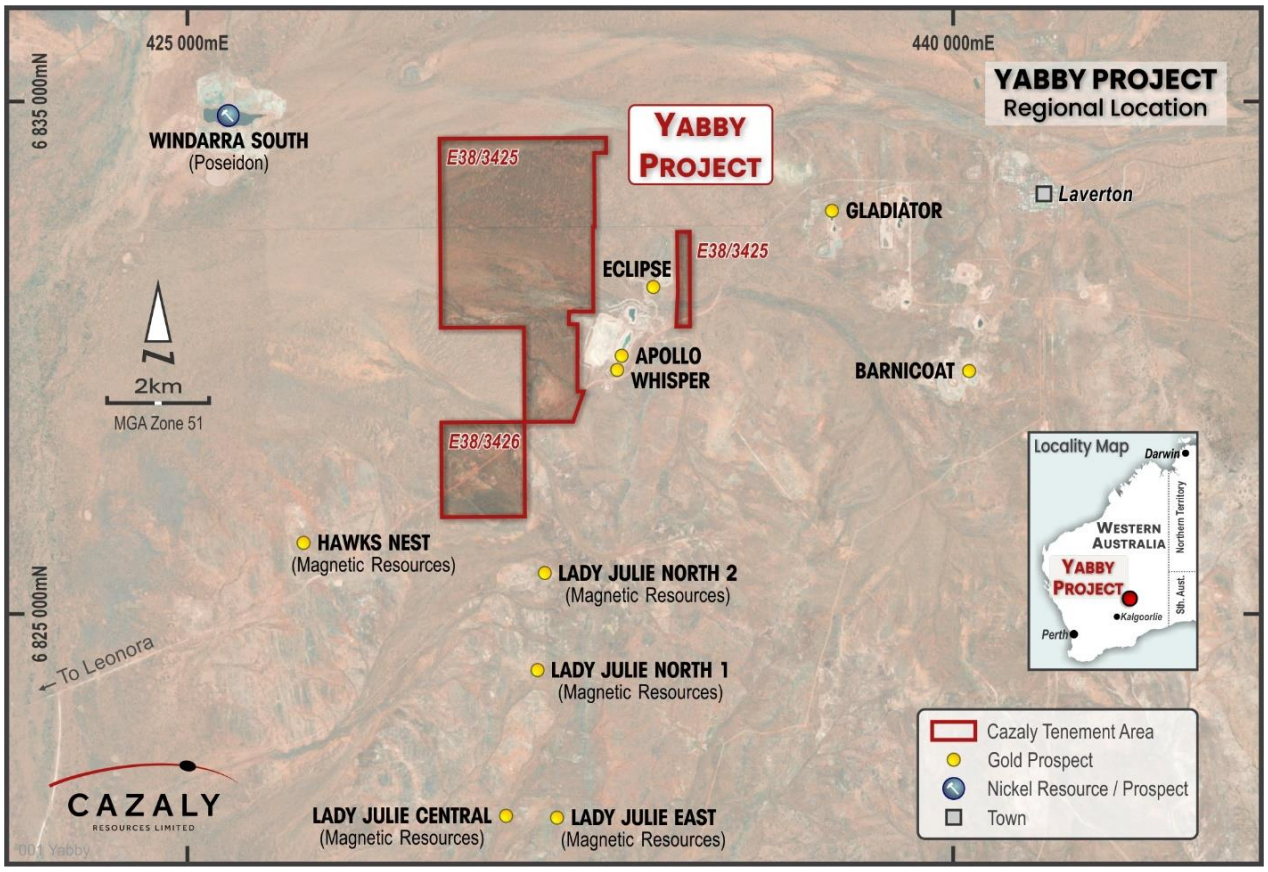

Figure 6. Location of Yabby Project, Laverton north-eastern Goldfields.

Mount Venn Gold Project (WML 80% CAZ 20%)

The Mt Venn Gold Project is located 125km northeast of Laverton in the North-eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia and covers approximately 400km2 of prospective greenstone sequence. The project area lies within the Mount Venn-Yamarna-Dorothy Hills greenstone belt which is the most easterly major N-S striking greenstone belt of the Yilgarn Craton (Figure 7).

The belt is considered highly prospective for gold and nickel and is positioned along the western limb of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt that hosts Gold Road's and Gold Fields' plus 6Moz Gruyere Gold Mine. Together the Yilgarn greenstone belts account for 30% of the world's gold reserves, most of Australia's nickel production and other base metal and rare earth deposits.

The project is subject to an unincorporated Joint Venture between the operators Woomera Mining Limited (Woomera, ASX:WML) (80%) and Cazaly (20%).

During the December 21 quarter Woomera drilled 2,107 over the *Three Bears Gold Trend*, that extends over 7km strike and is highly prospective for gold mineralisation. Drill assay results are pending. Drilling results to date confirm broad thicknesses of gold mineralisation across three sub-parallel lodes Baby Bear, Mama Bear and Papa Bear.

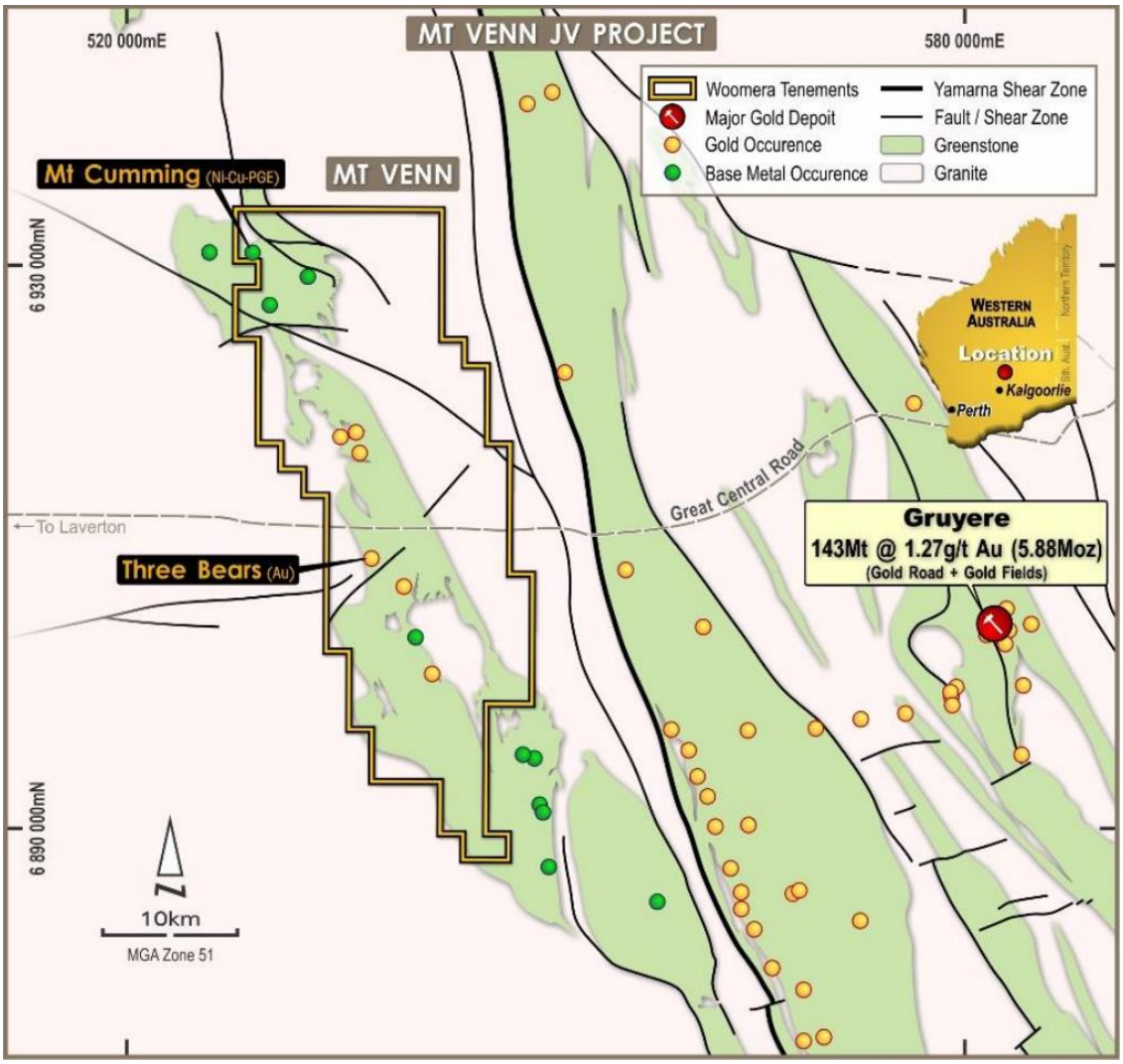

Figure 7: Mt Venn Project showing the Mount Cumming Ni prospect and the Three Bears Project located 40km west of the 6Moz Gruyere Gold Mine.

Woomera also completed 15 RC holes MVRC051-MVRC065 for 1,116m of drilling at the Mt Cumming Ni-Cu-PGE Complex. Drilling focused on the EM targets of the Mt Cornell Sill. The current phase of drilling tested 5 EM conductors (EM#2, EM#3, EM#5, EM#6, and EM#10). Assay results were returned for three RC holes MVRC063-065 only, assay results for MVRC051-062 are pending.

Disseminated sulphides were intersected in RC drill hole MVRC059 testing EM#10, however assay results are pending. Semi-massive to massive sulphides were intersected in RC drill holes MVRC063, 064 and 065 confirming conductors at EM#6 and EM#7 represent a sulphidic source. Assay results confirmed Ni-Cu mineralization with anomalous intercepts including: MVRC063 2m at 0.24% Ni from 46m. MVRC064 22m at 0.19% Ni & 0.28% Cu from 28m, including 3m at 0.79% Ni plus 2m at 1.31% Cu. MVRC065 5m at 0.31% Ni & 0.65% Cu from 94m, including 1m at 0.71% Ni plus 1m at 1.68% Cu. These results are highly encouraging indicating the ultramafic complex is fertile and could potentially host economic Ni-Cu- PGE mineralization.

Mt Cumming is located at the northern end of the Mount Venn Greenstone Belt and is prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE (Figure 7). Three mafic-ultramafic sills are identified within the Mt Cumming Mafic Complex, namely the Mt Warren Sill, Mt Cornell Sill and the Mt Cumming Sill. Previous airborne and ground EM surveys identified 8 EM conductors at Mt Cumming that have a number of coincident rock chip and/or soil anomalies (Figure 8).

Woomera intends to conduct a series of drilling campaigns in 2022 to test all priority EM targets and determine the size and distribution of sulphide mineralization throughout the Mt Cornell Sill over a strike length of 5km. In conjunction portable XRF soil sampling and ground EM surveys will continue to refine drill targets.

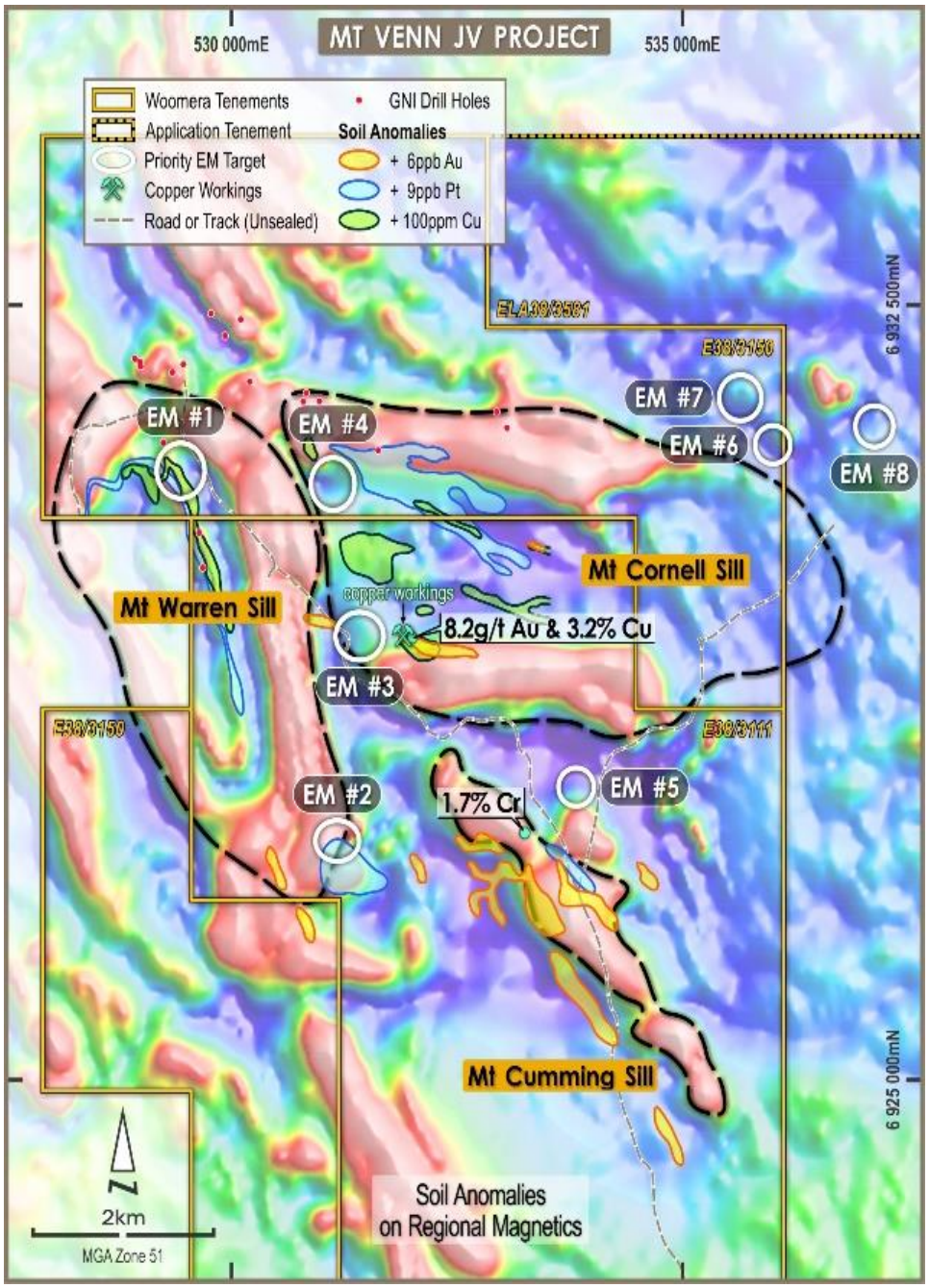

Figure 8. EM target locations within the ultramafic complex at the northern end of the Mount Venn Greenstone Belt.

Other Projects

No work was conducted during the quarter over the *Kaoko Kobalt Project* (CAZ 95%) in Namibia nor the *McKenzie Springs JV* project (CAZ 30%) which is being managed by Fin Resources Limited (ASX:FIN).

Mineral Resources Limited (ASX:MIN) drilled 106 RC holes for 9,276m to infill the next stages of the Parker Range mine as part of mine development work.

Equinox Resources Limited (ASX:EQN) has commenced detailed feasibility studies to progress the development planning at the Hamersley Iron Ore Project where the Company retains equity and a royalty interest. The project

is located in the heart of the world-renowned Pilbara iron ore district and currently has a total Mineral Resource estimate of **343.2 Mt at 54.5% Fe** (*).

The Company also continues to assess other potential project opportunities.

CORPORATE

The Company had cash and investments totalling approximately $11 million on 31 December 2021. This excludes any unclaimed cash distribution proceeds from the Return of Capital and unfranked dividend (this process now being managed by the Company).

The Company continues to monitor the COVID-19 situation closely and provides updates to staff as appropriate and is managing the situation in a balanced, calm and measured way.

Appendix 5B

The following table sets out the information as required by ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5 regarding payments to related parties of the entity and their associates:

Related Party	Amount	Description
Associates of Directors	$41,471	Director fees
Directors	$115,468	Director fees

The Cazaly Board authorises the release of this Quarterly Activities Report.

For further information contact:

Tara French Managing Director Cazaly Resources Limited
Clive Jones Executive Director Cazaly Resources Limited
Level 3, 30 Richardson St
West Perth WA 6005
Tel: +61 8 9322 6283
Email: admin@cazalyresources.com.au
Website: www.cazalyresources.com.au

The information in this report that relates to Exploration targets and Exploration results is extracted from previous company announcements to the ASX, all are available to view on https://www.cazalyresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new Exploration information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

The information in this report that relates to the Mount Angelo North Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Ms Vanessa O'Toole Principle Consultant of Honey Mining and Resources Pty Ltd, a Competent Person, with over 20 years' experience in the mining industry specialising in Mineral Resource estimation, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Vanessa O'Toole consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Mineral Resource for the Hamersley Iron Ore Project is reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012) (refer to Pathfinder's ASX Announcement dated 24 January 2020).

INTERESTS IN MINING TENEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

Tenement	Project Name	% Int
Managed by the Company		
M80/0247	MT ANGELO	100
E80/5307	HALLS CREEK	100
E08/3260	ASHBURTON	100
E08/3261	ASHBURTON	100
E08/3262	ASHBURTON	100
E08/3265	ASHBURTON	100
E08/3272	HARDEY RIVER	100
E38/3425	YABBY	100
E38/3426	YABBY	100
E80/5446 *	PANTON NORTH	100
E70/5743 *	MOUNT LENNARD	100
International interests		
Czech Rep *	HORNI VEZNICE	80
Czech Rep *	BRZKOV	80
Namibia	EPL 6667	95

Tenement	Project Name	% Int
Joint Ventures - Not Managed by the Company		
E80/4808	MCKENZIE SPRINGS	30
E38/3111	MOUNT VENN	20
E38/3150	MOUNT VENN	20
E38/3581	MOUNT VENN	20
E09/2346	ERRABIDDY	20
E31/1019	CAROSUE	10
E31/1020	CAROSUE	10
M31/0427	CAROSUE	10

* Application

APPENDIX 1 – Mount Angelo North Mineral Resource Estimate
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**The Mount Angelo North copper-zinc deposit** has been sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes, NQ2 and HQ diamond drill holes. Holes were drilled on various grid spacings angled -50° to -90° to varying azimuths designed to drill perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The majority of collar positions were located with a RTK GPS with an expected accuracy of ± 1cm. Handheld GPS was used for 7 recent holes with an expected accuracy of ±3m. Hole azimuth was measured with a geological compass at the collar location. Down hole surveys were taken with a Reflex Ez-Trac tool every 30m down hole. Diamond drill core is aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice. 1 industry prepared independent base metal multielement standard was inserted per hole drilled.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or	RC samples were collected at 1 metre intervals by a riffle splitter (2-3kg) within the interpreted ore zone. Outside the ore zone 1m spear samples were composited to 4m intervals at the geologist's instruction. All RC samples were sent to the accredited Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth for sorting, crushing, pulverization and analysis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	by fire assay (Au, Pt, Pd) and four acid digest (multielement suite) methods. Diamond core was sent to Perth where intervals of mineralization and/or alteration were cut in half using an Almonte diamond blade saw. Samples were primarily 1m. Selected intervals of veining, sulphides or geological breaks were sampled at varying lengths. ½ Core samples were also sent to Bureau Veritas Perth for the same analysis as RC samples detailed above. Samples from RC and diamond core were considered representative and appropriate for the material sampled and for use in a resource estimate
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	RC drilling was completed with a face sampling hammer. Deeper holes used an RC precollar and were extended with diamond drilling NQ2. A number of HQ diamond drill holes were also used to twin existing RC holes and for near surface material characterisation. Diamond drill core was routinely orientated, generally every 3m run down hole with a Reflex Act III orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Some RC samples were wet and minor sample loss occurred in the first 20m of drilling due to cavities and a perched aquifer near the resource area. This has affected less than 4% of samples collected. Sample recovery and quality was otherwise good once drilling advanced past the perched aquifer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC rig cyclone and splitter were regularly cleaned throughout each drill hole and thoroughly cleaned after intervals of significant clay and water. RC sample recovery was visually assessed with recovery, moisture and contamination recorded into a logging template. Sample weights were regularly checked using a spring scale. Diamond drill core recovery is recorded at the time of drilling and marked on core blocks downhole. Recovery was excellent and any intervals of core loss recorded.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	RC sample recoveries were good other than through cavities in the upper 20m of drilling in select holes. These zones have been recorded and are factored into any intercept calculations or modelling performed. No significant bias has been observed in the mineralised zone. No bias is observed in diamond core as there in minimal loss of core through sampled intervals.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All drill chips were geologically logged and photographed on site by geologists following the CAZ logging scheme. With all recorded information loaded to a database and validated.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative with colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralization, alteration, core photos and other features. Quantitative measurements like magnetic susceptibility were also recorded.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Intervals of core were cut in half using an Almonte diamond blade saw. Half was sent for assay, half kept for archival. Select core intervals have been previously sampled as quarter core for metallurgical testing.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	1 metre RC drill samples fall through a riffle or cone splitter directly below the rig mounted cyclone. A 2-3 kg sample is collected in a pre-numbered calico bag and lined up in rows with the corresponding bulk 1 metre sample pile. If wet samples are collected during RC drilling this is recorded and loaded to a database.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All drill samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to achieve an average of 85% passing 75µm and all samples are considered appropriate for this technique
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Duplicate field sample composites were collected in RC drilling at the rate of 1 sample per hole.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Appropriate sampling protocols were used during RC composite sampling. This included spear collection at various angles through bulk 1 metre sample piles to maximize representivity. Second half sampling of diamond core is not routinely performed
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes (2kg to 3kg) are considered to be of a sufficient size to accurately represent any base metal mineralisation (massive sulphides and supergene enrichment). Field duplicates have been collected to ensure monitoring of the sub-sampling quality.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were sent for analysis to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth (a commercial accredited independent laboratory). All RC and diamond core samples were analysed by: • Fire Assay using a 50g charge finished by ICP-AES to analyse for Au-Pt-Pd. • Four Acid Digest or Aqua Regia to analyze a suite of elements with an ICP-OES/MS finish.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Magnetic susceptibility measurements have been taken on drill samples using a KT-9.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Field duplicate samples and standards were submitted with each sample batch at a rate of 1 per hole. The laboratory inserted standards, blanks, and duplicate samples. Results are within tolerable limits
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All data has been checked internally by senior CAZ staff
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes have been used to confirm results from RC drilling. Results were found to be within tolerable limits.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data is collected using an excel spreadsheet with internal validation on a Toughbook computer. Data is also validated as it is loaded to a Datashed company database. Historic data was collected using Field Marshall, industry standard logging software that was validated before loading to a database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to assay data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Collar positions were located with a handheld GPS (±3m) or RTK GPS (±1cm). Down hole surveys were taken with a Reflex Ez-Trac tool every 30m down hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All co-ordinates collected are in GDA94 – MGA Zone 52
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface is determined from pre-existing digital elevation models and DGPS survey data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Holes were drilled on various grid spacings angled -50° to -90° to varying azimuths designed to drill perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation wherever possible due to drill access.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All samples are collected at 1m intervals. Samples are composited to 4m at the direction of the geologist outside of mineralised intervals for RC sampling. No compositing is applied to diamond core samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling on all projects is orientated to best suit the mineralisation to be closely perpendicular to both the strike and dip of the mineralisation. Intercepts are close to true width in most cases. Exceptions are where steep rocky outcrop has not allowed for clearing to allow optimal placement of a drill rig in a small number of holes.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have	It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, until delivery to Perth laboratories via contract freight Transport. Chain of custody consignment notes and sample submission forms are sent with the samples. Sample submission forms are also emailed to the laboratory and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed. A review of QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Mount Angelo North Project is located on M80/0247 a 41.59 hectares tenement granted on 31/05/1988. Normal Western Australian State royalties apply. In addition, a NSR of 1.5% to Squadron Resources Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Intermittent exploration from 1972 and 2005 has been carried out by Kennecott, Newmont, North Broken Hill, Asarco Australia, BP Minerals, RTZ Mining and Anglo Australian Resources NL. Work

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		defined several small base metals occurrences to the southwest of Halls Creek which were subjected to drilling, geophysics surveys and geochemical sampling programs. More recently, 3D Resources and Cazaly Resources have conducted targeted exploration utilising airborne geophysics, ground geophysics, RC, and diamond drilling on the project area from 2008-2014 and in 2021.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	The Mount Angelo North Cu-Zn-Ag volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit is hosted within the Koongie Park formation, a sequence of felsic volcanics, argillic sediments, volcanoclastics and various intercalated chemical sediments. The Koongie Park Formation is centrally located within the Lamboo Complex consisting of Palaeoproterozoic plutonic rocks and volcanosedimentary sequence of the Halls Creek orogen.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drill results and hole locations have been previously released. Refer to CAZ ASX announcement dated 31 August 2021.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high*	The Mount Angelo North reported intercepts include a minimum of 0.2% Cu over a minimum distance of 1m with a maximum 2m or 4m consecutive internal waste. No upper cuts have been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	All assay results above 0.2% Cu are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Holes were drilled from -50 to -90 on various azimuths to drill perpendicular to the orientation of mineralisation. Mineralisation in the oxide zone at the northern end of the mineralised zone is sub-horizontal, with increasing depth the orientation of mineralisation increases to approximately 50 degrees east.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to CAZ ASX announcement dated 31 August 2021.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All assay results above 0.2% Cu are reported as material. Assay results below 0.2% are not considered material. The report is considered balanced and provided in context
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results;*	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Ongoing assessment of downhole and ground geophysics is being conducted to assess further mineralization potential at Mount Angelo.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	Geological metadata is centrally stored in a SQL database managed using Maxgeo's DataShed Software. All geological and field data is entered into Field Marshall or excel spread sheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the Cazaly geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then validated and imported into a SQL database using Datashed. Sample numbers are unique and pre-numbered calico sample bags are used.
	Data validation procedures used.	Following importation, the data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by manual validation by a company geologist. Before using the data sets for Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE) the competent person conducted additional validation checks and comparisons with previous estimation data sets.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	No site visit was undertaken by the competent person.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	All drill core for the Mount Angelo North deposit is stored at the GSWA core library at Carlisle in Perth. All RC drill chip trays are stored at the company storage unit in Bassendean, Perth. The competent person has inspected drill core at the core library.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	The geological model for the deposit is consistent and robust. Sectional analysis in 3D, combined with petrological studies, reviews of mineralogy and geochemistry, indicate good continuity of the geological interpretation and model. The Mount Angelo North Cu-Zn-Ag volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit is hosted within the Koongie Park formation, a sequence of felsic volcanics, argillic sediments, volcanoclastics and various intercalated chemical sediments. The Koongie Park Formation is centrally located within the Lamboo Complex consisting of Palaeoproterozoic plutonic rocks and volcanosedimentary sequence of the Halls Creek orogen.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	The geological data used to construct the geological model includes regional and detailed surface mapping, logging of RC/diamond core drilling, petrography, and multi-element assaying, has been applied in generating the mineralisation constraints incorporating the geological controls. A nominal 0.05% Cu lower cut-off grade was applied to the mineralisation model generation. Weathering, sulphide type, rock type and multi-element geochemistry were key features in developing a final interpretation. Broad mineralisation zones have been defined that represent a combination of lithology and structural zones above the selected lower cut-off grade.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	The relationship between geology and base metal mineralisation of the deposit is relatively clear, and the interpretation is considered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		robust. There is no apparent alternative to the interpretation in the company's opinion.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	A model of the weathering was generated prior to the mineralisation domain interpretation commencing enabling it to be used as a guide.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The deposit shows characteristics of typical volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization. There is a gossan at surface that overlies a zone of oxidized mineralization. Fresh mineralization is hosted in the lower part of a zone of interbedded volcanics, and consists of two lenses of massive sulphides, together with associated stringer zones. A pyritic halo surrounds the mineralised zone. Mineralization strikes at approximately 30 degrees which is consistent with the surrounding geology of the Halls Creek Orogen
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Mt Angelo North resource extends 440m along strike (NE-SW) and 400m across strike (NW-SE) and 260m depth from 200m RL to surface 460m RL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	The MRE has been generated via Ordinary Kriging (OK). The OK estimation for Cu, Zn and Ag was constrained within Cazaly's interpreted 0.05% Cu mineralisation domains defined from the resource drill hole datasets. OK is considered an appropriate grade estimation method for Mount Angelo North mineralisation given current drilling density and mineralisation style, which has allowed the development of robust and high confidence estimation constraints and parameters. The grade estimate is based on 1m down-the-hole composites of the resource dataset created in Surpac each located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average copper

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		grade. The composite length of 1m was chosen because it is the most common sampling interval (1.0 metre). Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set. This includes exploration data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. Snowden Supervisor software was used to generate and model the variograms. The major direction (direction of maximum continuity) was oriented along strike with the intermediate (semi-major) direction orientated horizontally and the minor direction oriented orthogonal to the dip plane. Wireframes were supplied by Cazaly for mineralisation, lithology, and weathering domains. Wireframes were finalized after several collaborative 3D screen sharing meetings between the competent person and Cazaly geologists. Mineralisation wireframes consisted of a Main Ore Zone and a Lower Ore Zone. Weathering domains consisted of Oxide, Transitional, and a Fresh domain
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	Check estimates were available including the 2013 Maiden MRE (Refer to CAZ ASX announcement dated 31 October 2013). The 2013 MRE provided very good correlation with the new MRE, and no inconsistencies were identified.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No by-products are present or modelled.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No deleterious elements have been estimated or are considered important to the project economics\planning at Mount Angelo North.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Block dimensions are 10m (east) by 5m (north) by 2.5m (elevation) with sub-blocking of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m and was chosen as it approximates half the drill hole density. The 2.5m elevation is a factor of the expected bench height (10m). The average drill spacing of 10m x 20m within the core of the deposit and 25m x 30m at the extremities. Snowden Supervisor software was used to generate and model the variograms. The major direction (direction of maximum continuity) was oriented along strike with the intermediate (semi-major) direction orientated horizontally and the minor direction oriented orthogonal to the dip plane. The ordinary kriging algorithm was selected for grade interpolation and orientated 'ellipsoid' search ellipses were used to select data for interpolation.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No selective mining units were assumed in this estimate
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The grade estimate is based on mineralisation constraints which have been interpreted based on a weathering interpretation, and a nominal 0.05% Cu lower cut-off grade. Grade was estimated into each lode and weathering type. In most cases the mineralisation constraints have been used as hard boundaries for grade estimation wherein only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as within that domain. However, a soft boundary approach is utilised between weathering profiles in some lodes.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	A review of the composite data captured within the mineralisation constraints was completed to assess the need for high grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		cutting (capping). This assessment was completed both statistically and spatially to determine if the high grade data clusters or were isolated. On the basis of the investigation it was decided that no top-cuts were required.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	The block model grade estimate was checked against the input drilling/composite data both visually on section (cross and long section) and in plan, and statistically on swath plots.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	The Mineral Resource tonnage is reported using a dry bulk density and therefore represents dry tonnage excluding moisture content.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The cut-off grade of 0.4% Cu for the stated MRE is considered appropriate for the MRE given the relatability of the mineralisation.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	The Resource model assumes open pit mining is completed using a mostly bulk mining method with targeted selectivity. It is expected that high quality grade control will aid delineation of ore/waste using RC or diamond drilling, or similar, at a nominal spacing of 10m (NE – along strike) and 5m (SE – across strike), and applying a pattern sufficient to ensure adequate coverage of the mineralisation zones.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported*	No new test work has been completed for this MRE. Preliminary metallurgical test work was completed for the original MRE (Refer to CAZ ASX announcement dated 31 October 2013). Conventional processes were tested (floatation) for metal recovery and no significant difficulties in extraction or metal recovery were noted. However further test work to better define the parameters

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	necessary to produce the most saleable concentrates is recommended. These results were considered in the estimation process.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	Conventional processes and best industry environmental practices are assumed in the estimate.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size, and representativeness of the samples.*	Bulk density values were determined by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO) based on results from 12 HQ diamond core samples analysed using the water displacement method. The values were then extracted from the database and assigned a material type based on weathering profile and material type (mineralised or waste). Bulk density values for mineralisation are 2.5t/m^3 for oxide, 3.6t/m^3 transitional and 3.8t/m^3 fresh.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	Oxide horizon and porous transitional horizon samples have all been measured by external consultants (IMO) using wax coating to account for void spaces, the applied density values are considered reasonable and representative.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Bulk density values were attributed into the model based on weathering profile.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories*	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed. The geological and mineralisation continuity has been demonstrated with sufficient confidence to allow the Mount Angelo North MRE to be classified as Indicated where the drill spacing is at a maximum of 20m along strike and 10m across strike. Where the drill spacing is greater down-dip extrapolation of 30m, or within lodes where there are insufficient informing composites to allow for confident grade estimation, the MRE is classified as Inferred. The extrapolation of the lodes along strike and 'down dip' has been limited to a distance equal to half the previous section drill spacing. The classification scheme as applied is considered to adequately reflect the sample density and geological interpretation based on all available drillhole data.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).	The Mineral Resource classification method which is described above has also been based on the quality of the data collected (geology, survey, and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The reported MRE is consistent with the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No reviews or audits have been undertaken on the MRE process to date.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent*	The MRE accuracy and confidence level has been stated here in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition). All factors

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate	considered in the estimation process have been outlined in Section 1, Section 2, and Section 3.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The reported MRE for Mount Angelo North are estimated globally at a cut-off of 0.4% Cu.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No production data is available, however the competent person is of the opinion that the global open cut Mount Angelo North Resource should perform in line with standard tolerances for Indicated Resources.